

rules of procedure for the Committee on Armed Services as provided for in rule 26.2 of the Standing Rules of the Senate. These rules were unanimously adopted by the committee today, January 30, 1997, and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the rules were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE RULES OF  
PROCEDURE

(Adopted January 30, 1997)

1. *Regular Meeting Day.* The Committee shall meet at least once a month when Congress is in session. The regular meeting days of the Committee shall be Tuesday and Thursday, unless the Chairman directs otherwise.

2. *Additional Meetings.* The Chairman may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Committee may be called by a majority of the members of the Committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

4. *Open Meetings.* Each meeting of the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen (14) calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into close session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated below in clauses (a) through (f) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity or any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

5. *Presiding Officer.* The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the

ranking majority member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the Committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.*

(a) A majority of the members of the Committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the Committee. (See Standing Rules of the Senate 26.7(a)(1)).

(b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, six members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the Committee.

(c) Three members of the Committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full Committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. *Proxy Voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the Committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the Committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded. Proxy must be given in writing.

8. *Announcement of Votes.* The results of all roll call votes taken in any meeting of the Committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report, unless previously announced by the Committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the Committee who was present at such meeting. The chairman may hold open a roll call vote on any measure or matter which is before the Committee until no later than midnight of the day on which the Committee votes on such measure or matter.

9. *Subpoenas.* Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and the like may be issued by the Chairman or any other member designated by him, but only when authorized by a majority of the members of the Committee. The Subpoena shall briefly state the matter to which the witness is expected to testify or the documents to be produced.

10. *Hearings.*

(a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearings at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specified authorization of the Committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) Witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file with the clerk of the Committee a written statement of their proposed testimony prior to the hearing at which they are to appear unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determine that there is good cause not to file such a statement. Witnesses testifying on behalf of the Administration shall furnish an additional 50 copies of their statement to the Committee. All statements must be received by the Committee at least 48 hours (not including weekends or holidays) before the hearing.

(e) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the Committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee.

(f) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the Committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(g) Witnesses providing unsworn testimony to the Committee may be given a transcript of such testimony for the purpose of making minor grammatical corrections. Such witnesses will not, however, be permitted to alter the substance of their testimony. Any question involving such corrections shall be decided by the Chairman.

11. *Nominations.* Unless otherwise ordered by the Committee, nominations referred to the Committee shall be held for at least seven (7) days before being voted on by the Committee. Each member of the Committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the Committee.

12. *Real Property Transactions.* Each member of the Committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2662 and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. App. 2285, regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than \$50,000. Any member of the Committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the Chairman of the Committee within thirty (30) days from the date of submission.

13. *Legislative Calendar.*

(a) The clerk of the Committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the Committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the Committee. A copy of each new revision shall be furnished to each member of the Committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the Committee shall be referred by the clerk of the Committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

14. Except as otherwise specified herein, the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the actions of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is part of the Committee, and is therefore subject to the Committee's rules so far as applicable.

15. *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.* Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the Chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, January 29, the Federal debt stood at \$5,319,575,822,990.65.

One year ago, January 29, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$4,987,704,000,000.

Five years ago, January 29, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,799,219,000,000.

Ten years ago, January 29, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,222,608,000,000.

Fifteen years ago, January 29, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,038,379,000,000 which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion (\$4,281,196,822,990.65) during the past 15 years.

#### TRIBUTE TO PAUL TSONGAS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I stand here today to pay tribute to Paul Tsongas, one of the most courageous men and of the greatest humanitarians that I have had the honor of serving with in the U.S. Senate.

Paul Tsongas' work for his fellow man did not start nor stop here in Washington. Before he even dreamed of running for elected office, he donated his time to the Peace Corps, serving in Ethiopia and the West Indies.

But whether it was Ethiopia or Washington, DC, Paul Tsongas left his mark wherever he went.

In his hometown of Lowell, MA, one only needs to look at the Lowell National Historical Park to realize what he meant to his fellow citizens of that historical New England town.

He only served in the Senate for one term. But in just his second year, he led the efforts to pass the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 which has been recognized as one of the most important pieces of conservation legislation in history.

When diagnosed with lymphoma, he left the Senate to spend more time with his family. But he did not give in to his cancer. He fought it with the tenacity that those of us who knew him would only come to expect.

After undergoing experimental surgery to beat the cancer, he felt even more compelled to donate his life to helping his fellow citizens. One person he helped was my close friend Bill Gray. Bill, suffering from cancer, was constantly encouraged and cheered by Paul.

As we all remember, his remarkable run for President as an advocate for a balanced budget in 1992 helped shape America's political agenda.

After contributing to the campaign in a losing effort, he co-founded the Concord Coalition to advocate a balanced budget. Since then, the deficit has been cut in half and the Concord Coalition has become one of the most well respected bipartisan organizations in Washington.

Paul Tsongas will be remembered here in Washington and in his hometown of Lowell not only for his work as a legislator but for his work as a father, a husband, and a humanitarian.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Niki, and his daughters Ashley, Katina, and Molly.

#### U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION: HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, one troubling aspect of our determining national security is the manner in which the United States has become more and more deeply dependent upon foreign countries to supply the bulk of our energy needs for the American people.

I was holding hearings on this perilous situation a decade ago when I was chairman of the Agriculture Committee; and again this past Congress in my present capacity as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The administration does acknowledge that this is a national security concern, but, the administration has done precisely nothing about U.S. dependency on foreign oil.

Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending January 24, the U.S. imported 7,840,000 barrels of oil, 945,000 barrels more than the 6,895,000 imported during the same week a year ago.

To put it another way, Americans relied on foreign oil for 54.7 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Which raises the inevitable questions: is anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians would do well to ponder the economic calamity certain to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 7,840,000 barrels a day.

Mr. President, as I say, I shall continue to report to the Senate—and to the American people—on a regular basis regarding the increasingly dangerous U.S. dependency on foreign oil.

#### CPSC CHAIRMAN ANN BROWN BRINGS CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY MESSAGE TO NEVADANS

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, last month U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Chairman, Ann Brown, came to Nevada to deliver her vital safety messages to my constituents in Las Vegas and Reno. Her timely visit, just before the holidays, when many people are preparing their homes for visits by friends and relatives, reminded the citizens of my State of the practical things they can do to keep their homes safe.

In Las Vegas, we visited the home of Ms. Lori Black. Lori and her husband Mike are the parents of eight children. As we toured their home with Lori and her youngest daughter Leslie Mika and oldest daughter Ann, Chairman Brown reviewed the CPSC's baby safety

checklist and found that they had done an excellent job of making their home safe for children.

In Reno, we visited the home of Lisa and Scott Anderson and their daughter Lyndsey Sue. There, Chairman Brown was able to point out that their baby crib passed the soda can test. She demonstrated that a soda can is useful to measure the spaces between the slats in a baby's crib. If the soda can cannot go through the slats, then the crib is baby safe.

Chairman Brown also demonstrated the importance of clipping the loop at the end of venetian blind cords. She told us in the past 14 years, 173 children had strangled in the loops of curtain and blind cords, but that as a result of a voluntary agreement she secured from the blind cord industry, manufacturers are now installing safety tassels at the end of their cords. She commended the Andersons for making their home safe for a baby by putting all medicines on an upper shelf far from a baby's curious hands and having no baby clothes with strings or cords.

In both Las Vegas and Reno, the homes contained smoke alarms, but lacked carbon monoxide detectors. Chairman Brown emphasized to both families the necessity of these devices. Every year, about 200 people die from carbon monoxide poisoning, and thousands are treated in hospital emergency rooms. With the installation of CO detectors and annual appliance inspections, these deaths and injuries can be prevented.

I want to commend Chairman Brown for her valuable work promoting consumer product safety in Nevada and across the country. The baby safety program she initiated is a model of the way business and government can work together as partners to advance the public interest.

The Gerber Products Co. underwrote the costs of printing the materials for the baby safety program. This has allowed the CPSC to make the baby safety checklist and other helpful materials available to thousands of people throughout the country.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is a small agency with a big mission—to keep families safe in their homes and at play. It is also one of the taxpaying public's best bargains in government. CPSC's \$42.5 million budget, about 16 cents per capita, helps to attack the \$200 billion in annual societal costs and about \$30 billion in direct medical costs. Thus, every dollar appropriated to CPSC has the potential to address about \$5,000 in societal costs and about \$600 in direct medical costs. As one example, the CPSC's work in making sure baby cribs are safe and removing unsafe cribs from the market has reduced crib-related deaths from 200 annually to less than 50 deaths per year. That one project alone saves society nearly \$1 billion a year—or almost 25 times the CPSC's current annual budget.

But the CPSC is most concerned with saving lives and reducing injuries and